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Greeks continue protests

ATHENS, April 9 (R). — Students in the Greek capital demonstrated for the second consecutive day outside Athens University to protest against U.S. military aid to Turkey.

They were once more prevented by a strong police cordon around the university from marching on the United States embassy two miles away, which was being guarded by police.

The demonstration today involved about 1,000 Greek-Cypriot students who chanted slogans such as "American bases out of Greece" and "down with the U.S.-Turkish agreement."

Volume 1, Number 140

Sadat sees Tito before flying to Vienna to meet Kreisky

GRADE, April 9 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Yugoslav President Tito had talks yesterday expected to cover preparations for a non-aligned summit this summer, the Middle East situation, possible Yugoslav arms supplies to Cairo. The two leaders in the northern Adriatic island of Brioni.

Earlier today, on the nearby island of Brioni, Mr. Sadat discussed the fifth non-aligned conference in Colombo next August with the Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Dzemalovic.

Official sources said that the 9.5 per cent of the Egyptian population would also focus on the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Foreign ministry spokesman yesterday that the visit would provide an opportunity for the two presidents to exchange views, "especially on the present situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations."

He added that the government was studying an Egyptian request for arms made by War Minister, General Muhammad Abdel Ghani Gass, during a visit to Yugoslavia last month.

A dinner given by President Sadat in the Egyptian leader's honour on Brioni last night, Mr. Sadat said Egypt firmly supported the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Hussein, Rifai end Canada talks

OTTAWA, April 9 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein concluded talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in Ottawa tonight.

The talks centred on the latest developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

The King today also taped a television interview to be aired in Ottawa Sunday, in which he outlined aspects of the Middle East situation and the Arab stand.

He also called for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people and pointed to international resolutions which call for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

The King also reviewed all aspects of the progress Jordan is witnessing, especially in the economic field.

At the same time, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai held extensive discussions with Canadian officials on widening economic cooperation in large touristic projects at Aqaba.

King Hussein and Queen Alya will leave for London tonight at the end of their three-day visit to Canada.



TRUCE TALKS. — U.S. troubleshooter Dean Brown (right) talks with Kamal Jumblatt in Beirut Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

Herzog anticipates Arab diplomatic war of attrition

TEL AVIV, April 9 (Agencies). — Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Haim Herzog, said tonight that Israel would soon have to face an unprecedented diplomatic war of attrition.

In an interview on Israel Radio, the former chief of military intelligence said that the Arabs believed their diplomatic offensive against Israel at the United Nations was liable to cause more harm than a real shooting war.

Replying to questions, the ambassador said that there was no pro-Arab switch in American policy, and emphasised that the strengthening ties between the United States and Egypt had not been achieved at Israel's expense.

Political commentators meanwhile predicted here today that there could be an official Israeli reaction to yesterday's statement by United States Ambassador Malcolm Toon accusing Israel of interfering in U.S. internal affairs.

Mr. Toon was quoted on Israeli television last night as saying Israel had gone "behind the back of the administration" by directly approaching Congress with a demand for 530 million dollars supplementary aid for the second quarter of this year.

The Israeli finance ministry had been irresponsible in budgeting for the sum before requesting it, Mr. Toon added.

The Tel Aviv evening paper Ma-

Calls for Teng's death made in China

PEKING, April 9 (R). — A fierce campaign against China's deposed Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping intensified today with the appearance of wall posters demanding his death.

Street parades in Peking and a huge rally of 200,000 people in Shanghai were staged to celebrate the dismissal of Mr. Teng and the appointment of Premier Hua Kuo-feng in place of the late Chou En-lai.

Foreigners in Shanghai, China's largest city, said they saw posters declaring "Hang the culprit Teng" and "Down with Teng."

Whether the posters had been officially approved was not clear.

Informal sources said Shanghai factories were closed and some areas barred to foreigners as about 200,000 people turned out for the mass rally.

Tall, bespectacled Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua led one of the groups that took to Peking's streets to voice support for Premier Hua and hail the downfall of Mr. Teng, branded by top leftists as a "capitalist roadster."

The Foreign Minister led 700 of his department's officials down the main Avenue of Eternal Tranquility. In the same group were Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, reputed to be a niece of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington.

The huge demonstration in Shanghai was presided over by one of the most prominent "radicals" in the Chinese leadership, Chang Chun-chiao, who is a vice-premier and a member of the political bureau.

A West German delegation from Schleswig-Holstein passing through Shanghai was told this by Chinese officials.



SHOW OF SUPPORT. — The official Chinese news agency released this photograph Thursday with the following caption: "The broad masses of workers at the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking resolutely support the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's two resolutions, and angrily denounce the crimes of a handful of class enemies in creating an anti-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square." (AP wirephoto).

Syrian troop incursion sets stage for meeting of Lebanese Parliament

BEIRUT, April 9 (Agencies). — Syrian troops have occupied the Lebanese border post on the Beirut-Damascus highway in advance of tomorrow's key session of Lebanon's parliament, travellers said today.

They said the Syrians had taken over the post at Masnaa, about four kilometres inside Lebanese territory.

The action was seen in Beirut as part of Syrian pressure on Lebanese politicians to go ahead with the parliamentary session, which it still in doubt because of the shaky security position in the capital.

Parliament, which is due to meet in a makeshift debating chamber because the area around the parliament building is unsafe, is to debate a constitutional amendment empowering it to elect a successor at once to President Sleiman Franjeh.

Observers here said Syria's move in sending troops to the border post poses an unspoken threat of full-scale Syrian intervention in Lebanon if the political manoeuvring breaks down.

How many Syrians have entered the Masnaa post was not immediately known. Leftist sources said the Syrians had clashed with Lebanese soldiers of the "Lebanese Arab Army," but this could not be confirmed.

Authoritative sources later said Syrian troops had also taken up positions in the hills around Masnaa. The hills overlook the flat farmlands of eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Lebanese customs and security officials had left the border post, the sources added.

Al Sumoud, a daily bulletin issued by the militant Palestinian "rejection front," said that leftists and dissident troops had stationed bulldozers on the Beirut-Damascus highway in front of the Syrian forces to hamper a possible advance.

A committee representing all warring factions was set up today

to smooth out any security problems involving the meeting of parliament, it was announced by the radio which supports General Aziz Al Ahdab.

General Ahdab is presiding over security arrangements.

French special envoy Georges Gorse, who arrived yesterday on a peace-seeking mission, conferred for two hours today with President Franjeh and Maronite Patriarch Antoine Khoraiche, a rightwing radio reported.

Phalangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel, who attended the meeting, said afterwards his party welcomed all foreign initiatives, particularly by Syria.

Mr. Gorse said after seeing Mr. Franjeh that he had himself submitted no proposal or solution for the Lebanese crisis. Asked later if he was optimistic, Mr. Gorse replied: "We must wait a little."

Mr. Dean Brown, the American troubleshooting diplomat in Lebanon, conferred with Premier Rashid Karami today.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Brown had gathered from his contacts here that Mr. Franjeh was expected to resign soon.

Prime Minister Karami said there was "certainly coordination" between Messrs. Gorse and Brown.

"Both approve Syrian mediation and the resignation of President Franjeh," Mr. Karami said.

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that progress was being made in Lebanon towards a political solution which would help prevent a new outbreak of fighting there.

A political solution, if achieved, would forestall any outside intervention which might further exacerbate the Lebanese situation, he said.

In a Geneva press conference, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today he foresaw the possibility of partition and foreign intervention in Lebanon if rival factions failed to reach a political settlement.

Clerides resignation entangles Cyprus peace talks

ANKARA, April 9 (R). — Turkish radio today quoted Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash as saying he would not sit down with the new Greek-Cypriot negotiator in inter-communal talks.

The radio quoted Mr. Denktash as saying Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos, named yesterday to replace Mr. Glafkos Clerides as chief negotiator, had belonged to the Eoka guerrilla group that fought for union of Cyprus with Greece before the island gained independence from Britain.

"It is out of the question for me to sit at the conference table with him," it reported Mr. Denktash as saying.

Mr. Clerides resigned after admitting he had made a secret agreement under which the Greek-Cypriot negotiating position in the inter-communal talks would be submitted first.

The Cyprus government had been saying officially that Turkish and Greek-Cypriots would make their proposals together.

Meanwhile, in Nicosia, a Greek-Cypriot national guardsman was killed today when hit by shots from the Turkish Cypriot side, Cyprus Radio reported.

The radio said the dead man was hit while at a guardpost on the "green line" dividing the island.

[Continued on page 6]

ALK IN BETHLEHEM. — South African Prime Minister John Vorster (centre) and Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij (left), along with unidentified men, walk through the streets of Bethlehem Friday. Star of David in background is left over from Christmas decorations. (AP wirephoto).

Palestinian nationalists expected to sweep West Bank elections

AVIV, Apr. 9 (R). — Candidates sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) expected to make big gains Monday's elections in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, despite Israeli efforts to promote alternative leaders who would counter the PLO's growing influence in the area, West Bankers and Israeli experts alike were forecasting sweeping successes for hard-core opponents of Israeli occupation.

38 candidates, many of them their 30's, are contesting 200 seats in the elections for mayoral councils of 24 towns. Many of the old traditional leaders have dropped out.

Student demonstrations which spread through the West Bank recently have sharpened nationalist feelings among the 650,000 Arabs in the area and some leading candidates have made no secret of their PLO sympathies to reporters.

West Bank leaders have turned down proposals by Defence Minister Shimon Peres for increased local autonomy and critics say his hopes of countering PLO influence through the elections have completely backfired.

Although the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be mentioned in election campaigning, talks with people in the West Bank show it is the underlying issue.

Israeli handling of the recent demonstrations, in which three West Bank Arabs were killed by Israeli troops and many schoolchildren injured and shot, is sharply criticised by Arab leaders.

The demonstrations were sparked off by an Israeli magistrate's decision in favour of Jewish rights to pray in the Al Aqsa Mosque in the area and some leading candidates have made no secret of their PLO sympathies to reporters.

New settlements founded by ultra-nationalist Jews in the West Bank mountains — despite criticism by many Israelis — is also a root cause of conflict.

One of the West Bank leaders, the Christian mayor of Bethlehem, Mr. Elias Freij, told Reuters he believed that in most towns the hard-core Palestinian nationalists would come to power "with a vast majority."

At a press conference today, Mr. Peres defended Israel's record in the occupied territories and spoke of economic gains by Arab residents since Israel took over the area in 1967.

He questioned the allegiance of residents to the PLO and denied that radical candidates were being harassed.

and not just in our own country," he claimed.

He added, however, that the elections must be confined to municipal affairs and politics must be excluded.

Mr. Peres also defended Israel's decision to expel a leading candidate in Hebron, Dr. Ahmed Natsheh, a prominent surgeon whose absence is said by local residents to be delaying vital operations. The Israelis accused Dr. Natsheh of instigating riots, then deported him by order of the military.

Women will be able to vote for the first time in the West Bank elections and four are standing for office.

A total of 88,462 residents are entitled to vote. They must be over 25, literate, pay one Jordanian dinar in taxes and be without a criminal record.

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Brave policies

The "special relationship" between Israel and the United States is coming under some unaccustomed pressure and strains these months, and it is all the more peculiar that this happens during an election year in the United States. What is happening, in fact, is that the true mechanics of this special relationship are being flushed out into the open.

Three simultaneous fronts are involved: Israeli opposition to the proposed American sale of six C-130 military transport planes to Egypt; the baggie in Congress over whether or not to give Israel some \$500 million in additional aid this year; and the recent prominence given to U.S. Ambassador Scranton's critical remarks at the United Nations on Israeli settlement policies in occupied Arab lands.

American political legend has it that a key to success during an election year is the open courtship of American Jewish interests and pro-Israeli groups. For President Ford to come out and persist in a series of actions so clearly inimical to Israel is unusual and unexpected, but the truth of the matter is that he is holding his line and holding his own in the contest against pro-Israeli factions in the United States, particularly in the Congress.

It is likely now that the C-130 sale will go through and that Israel will not get the \$500 million it has sought. Despite the howling by Israel and its American surrogates like Senators Hubert Humphrey and Jacob Javits, President Ford's posture in the matter has not yet lost him the election.

It is clear that President Ford — a Michigan man not in debt to the Jewish block support and money that is strongest on the east and west coasts of the United States — is pursuing a policy he feels is in the best interests of the American people. To him, this means putting some pressure on Israel where pressure is needed, and generally breaking away from the traditional American policy of blind, unquestioning support for Israel. This is not an earthshaking shift that will lead to the abandonment of Israel, and the Israelis know it deep down. But it is nevertheless a significant, timely move by the American administration at a period when alienating Israel or American Jewry is supposed to be tantamount to political suicide.

People like Henry Jackson — who plan on gaining the presidency on the strength of big city, northern industrial state support where the Jewish component is absolutely crucial in terms of money and votes — cannot go around opposing Israel. Neither can people like Hubert Humphrey, or Jimmy Carter to an extent.

What is clear is that the disproportionate political clout of American Jews is concentrated in places like New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, New Jersey, Ohio and Connecticut. Now that the Ford administration has made some bold moves to curb the blank check policies America has traditionally offered Israel, the Israelis and their allies are trying to circumvent Ford and Kissinger by putting pressure directly on those congressional committees where the aid and foreign policy decisions are thrashed out and finalised. It is here that one finds people more vulnerable to Jewish political pressure in America, and it is precisely in the Ford administration's decision to stand firm in these forums that one sees more clearly the true nature of pro-Israeli influences and tactics in America. The situation was dramatised a few days ago when the American Ambassador in Israel Mr. Malcolm Toon said in public that the Israelis were interfering in U.S. internal affairs by going behind the back of the Ford administration and dealing directly with Congress on the \$500 supplementary aid question.

Indeed, it is even unusual for a man in Mr. Toon's position to come out with such a public statement. But this is all part of the new relationship being worked out between Israel and the United States, an even all the more dramatic and significant because it is happening while the Americans are electing their president. This is a trend that should be encouraged and applauded. Once the United States starts looking at, and dealing with, the Middle East in the light of true power relationships and the real national interests of all parties, the easier it will be for American political figures to shed the humiliating constraints of the Israeli lobbies and proceed with foreign policy decisions that are based on justice, not coercion.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Rai Friday once more took up the richly laden speeches of His Majesty King Hussein in the United States on his thoughts and experiences of the Middle East crisis.

Al Dustour said: "H.M.'s speeches were an outcry to the American society, now engaged in preparation for the presidential elections. Particularly the King's lengthy speech before the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles was a 'document' which the Americans — official and ordinary citizen — have heard for the first time; and there is hardly any doubt that they will stop at every word of it to contemplate and understand."

The paper added that the King's masterly review of the Palestinian problem since its inception would undoubtedly have been received by the Americans with an open mind. "But," the paper continued, "the more important thing which the American citizen heard with an open mind, and for the first time, was that the United States has up till now paid more than \$20 billion to help Israel continue its intransigence and keep the occupied Arab lands under its unjustified, violent and repressive sway."

Al Dustour warns that because occupation calls for more aggression, Arab-Israeli wars took place, and they will remain the slogan of the area, constantly threatening world peace. Similarly, because the occupation is part and parcel of ambitious Israeli designs in the area, the reaction will inevitably be continued confrontation, until rights revert to their legitimate claimants.

Al Dustour says all these things Hussein has explained to the American public, defining vividly the exits from the impasse: a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their national rights and their right to return to their homes.

On the same theme, Al Rai says King Hussein has adeptly diagnosed America's dilemma of an problem since its inception would undoubtedly have been received by the Americans with an open mind. "But," the paper continued, "the more important thing which the American citizen heard with an open mind, and for the first time, was that the United States has up till now paid more than \$20 billion to help Israel continue its intransigence and keep the occupied Arab lands under its unjustified, violent and repressive sway."

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OLD GIFT. — Pope Paul VI holds a 2,000-year-old alabaster bowl presented to him Thursday by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mrs. Sadat (left) at the end of President Sadat's three-day visit to Italy. (AP wirephoto).

Islamic Bank head holds talks in Egypt

CAIRO, Apr. 9 (R) — The chairman of the Islamic Development Bank Ahmed Mohammed Omar arrived here today from talks on aid to Egypt's 1967-1980 development plan.

Dr. Omar told reporters at the airport he would discuss with finance, economy and investment officials projects to be financed by the recently established bank. The Jeddah-based bank, Dr. Omar said, was expected to begin in the second half of this year, helping development in Moslem countries.

Jordan's Iraqi, Syrian trade increased well in 1975

AMMAN. — The trade balance between Jordan and Iraq showed a surplus of JD179,000 in favour of Jordan during December last year, an increase of JD21,000 over the surplus realised during the same period of 1974, which totalled JD 158,000.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that exports to Iraq during December 1975 reached JD247,000 as against JD213,000 during the same period of 1974.

As for Jordan's imports from Iraq, they reached during December 1975 JD68,000 as against JD 55,000 in the same period of 1974. The exported products to Iraq consisted mainly of Pharmaceuticals, woollens, paper, leather, beer, dry batteries and ready made clothes while the main items imported from Iraq were dates, vegetable oils, fertilisers and stoves.

As for Jordan's exports to Syria during December 1975 they reached JD508,000 as compared to only JD147,000 in 1974 while the Jordanian imports from Syria during December 1975 reached JD 507,000 as against JD468,000 in the same period of 1974. This means a deficit of JD361,000 in the Jordanian balance of trade with Syria in 1974 and a surplus of JD1,000 in 1975 in favour of the Jordanian balance of trade.

Main exports to Syria were vegetables, cigarettes, pharmaceuticals, plastic products and woollens while the major imports from Syria consisted of goats, sweets and men's clothes.

The modernisation scheme, scheduled for completion in 1980, calls for investment of \$151 million. Egypt is seeking aid from Japan and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The conference will discuss the establishment of an Arab satellite to provide the Arab countries with telegraph and telephone facilities and direct telephone communications between cities. It will also make possible the exchange of television and radio programmes.

The creation of the Arab Telecommunications Organisation, whose draft constitution was approved at the previous Arab Communications Ministers' conference, as well as the choice of its headquarters will be discussed by the conferees.

The Jordanian delegation includes the Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation, Muhammad Shahed Ismail, and the Corporation's legal adviser.

Libya, Algeria, Niger leaders end their summit

ALGERIA, Apr. 9 (AFP) — The heads of state of Niger, Libya, and Algeria wound up their one-day summit here last night with a call for self-determination for the Western Sahara without "foreign interference," said a communique issued here today.

Similar communiqués were issued in Algeria and Niger following yesterday's surprise summit between host President Houari Boumedienne, Niger's Seyni Kountche and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

The communiqué said all three countries intended to put their relations on a new level of cooperation in a "spirit of Afro-Arab solidarity."

On Southern Africa, the presidents said armed struggle was the only way to liberate the African continent. They pledged their support for Mozambique's "courageous decision" to close its border with Rhodesia.

They also expressed solidarity with the Indian Ocean Comoros republic in its efforts to maintain its territorial integrity and with the people of Djibouti (Territory of Afars and Issas) in their search for true independence.

They condemned imperialist aggression in the Arab World and rejected all interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

The communiqué said the presidents planned to hold regular meetings in future. The first would be held in Libya. Libyan President Qaddafi returned to Tripoli today after further talks here with President Boumedienne. Lt. Col. Kountche returned to Niger last night.

The commander of the Royal Infantry School, several high ranking officers and the French military attaché in Amman were present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

The delegation will visit, during its stay, several army units and army institutes.

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37% of labour force employed by 1-man firms

AMMAN. — A 1975 survey of Jordanian labour force undertaken by the Department of Statistics shows that 37.5 per cent (48,124 workers) are employed by one man companies, 34.5 per cent (44,257) by governmental and public institutions, 12.2 (15,767) by partnership firms and 15.8 per cent (17,262) by other remaining categories.

The total population of the country was 128,232 (male 60,543) work in the Amman while the remaining 30 are distributed throughout the Kingdom: 15.9 per cent (2,090) in the Balqa District, 4.7 (6,090) in the Kerak District and 4.1 (5,218) in the Ma'an District.

The final contract will be signed late. Michelin will have a majority holding in the joint venture.

CAIRO, Apr. 9 (AFP) — The Egyptian government has handed to Michelin a letter of intent accepting the French company's proposals to build a pneumatic tyre factory in this country, it was learned here Thursday.

The factory is to be in the Al-Exandria area. It will manufacture tyres for heavy lorries and half the output will be exported.

The exports will enable the venture to be self-sufficient in foreign currency.

Michelin was in competition with several foreign companies, including the United States, to win the deal.

The deal is worth more than a million Australian dollars.

The agreement is the result of a deal made between the Wheat Board and Saudi Arabia.

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Invitation for Tender

Three Mobile Telephone exchanges

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the procurement, installation, testing and commissioning of Three Mobile Public Telephone Exchanges for the City of Amman.

Agents of American firms, wishing to purchase the Tender Documents, are to cable their respective firms at their home offices to obtain These Documents for a price of (303) U.S. Dollars from our Retained Consultant's Office in Washington (address):

Teleconsult Inc.,
 2918 M. Street, N.W.,
 Washington D.C. 20007 U.S.A.,
 Telex: 64417 or 89-2794

Agents of non-American firms could obtain the Tender Documents from the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman for a price of JD100 at the following address:

Secretary of Tender Committee
 Telecommunications Corporation,
 P.O. Box 1689, Telex: 1221
 Amman — Jordan.

The latest date of submission of proposals to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours, Monday, May 31st 1976.

Proposals should include a 10% Bid Bond Document.

Eng. MOHD SHAHID ISMAIL
 Director General

هناك من الأخبار

U.S., USSR exchange protests on security measures for diplomats

MOSCOW, Apr. 9 (R) — The communist party newspaper Pravda said the United States was doing enough to prevent attacks on Soviet personnel and officials by Jewish organisations in New York.

The latest of several Soviet commentaries on recent incidents, Pravda's New York correspondent there were elements in the United States who would like to see the authorities from responsible.

The American authorities know perfectly well who commits the attacks on Soviet diplomats and the personnel of Soviet offices, especially since the Zionist groups make no secret of their involvement in the crimes," Pravda said.

There can be no justification for "Gangsterism" Pravda said. "It is also a question of putting into practice the United States law of defending foreign officials."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly protested to the United States over the New York incidents, which have included demonstrations outside Soviet offices, shots at the Soviet U.N. mission, and three bombs in Soviet residences, one of which exploded.

The United States has in turn protested five times to the Soviet Union over a flurry of anonymous telephone calls to Moscow embassy staff, the harassment of diplomats and two anonymous bomb threats to the Moscow embassy.

The Moscow incidents were described by Soviet authorities as coming from ordinary citizens indignant at the treatment of the New York diplomats.



FRENCH MEDIATOR. — Special French envoy to Lebanon Mr. Georges Gorse arrives at Beirut airport Thursday with a full briefcase. To his left is French Ambassador in Lebanon Mr. Michel Fontaine.

Britain warns Japan to avoid restrictions on its sales in Britain

LONDON, April 9 (AFP) — Japan has again been officially warned by Britain that, to avoid restrictions on its sales on the British market, it must provide "equivalent opportunities" for imports of British goods.

In an introduction to a 32-page "special report" on Japan published this week in the official Trade and Industry Magazine, Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, writes: "I believe in the reciprocal development of trade rather than restrictions as much the better solution to imbalance. My message to our exporters therefore is: keep up the pressure. Do not become discouraged. Japan takes time — but it can be very rewarding."

"To our Japanese friends, I would say: We must look to Japan to play her part in the balanced expansion of international trade. If we are to keep the British market open — and I am very conscious that a number of British industries are concerned about the impact of Japanese competition on output and employment — we must have equivalent opportunities for our own exports."

Since Japan has been very successful in bringing inflation under control, its major trading partners, as well as the developing countries, expect to see an increase in its imports in the light of inflationary measures, the minister stresses, adding that this increase "is certainly in the interest of building the closer trading relationship which the governments of Japan and the United Kingdom have often said that they want to see."

Meanwhile, the minister expressed disappointment at the 3 per cent drop to \$308 million about \$616 million in Britain's sales to Japan last year in spite of a "most tremendous effort" by its exporters, who have worked up to "the opportunity of Japan."

Especially so, Mr. Shore went on, "as Britain's imports from Japan registered an increase of over \$100 million to reach \$673 million. I cannot regard such a large and growing visible trade imbalance (365 millions in 1975) with equanimity, even if it is partially offset by a United Kingdom surplus on invisibles."

Mr. Shore saw Japan as "a country which from many points of view no British businessman could afford to ignore, the second economic power in the non-communist world, larger in population and gross national product than Britain and France combined."

The report provided British manufacturers and traders with up-to-date facts on the state of the Japanese economy from the British embassy in Tokyo and other information to help and encourage their efforts.

Industrialists, though satisfied that production has started up again, believe that the problems created by the deteriorating purchasing power of the salaried classes have not disappeared.

The problems will arise, they believe, when the trades unions recover from the shock of seeing their leaders arrested during the early days of the new regime.

Price-control has been lifted by the military government which re-

straint around the particles. It often falls to the ground as precipitation—but sometimes in the next county or state.

Some critics object to the cost of artificial rainmaking. Robert M. White, administrator for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, called the bills the most sweeping in 30 years of government research—and added that the budget-minded Ford administration could not support any of them.

For others, the objection is possible abuse. Last month at the 30-nation disarmament conference in Geneva, Switzerland, representatives from the United States and the Soviet Union made an unusual joint appeal to delegates, calling on them to outlaw all attempts to manipulate the weather or modify the environment for military or other hostile purposes.

U.S. Delegate Joseph Martin Jr. urged the conference to endorse an accord to "spare mankind from the potential dangers of environmental warfare."

Worldwide debate continues about government's rainmaking role

CHICAGO, ILL. (CSM) —

When cornfields began to resemble the Mojave Desert during the dry spell of 1894, residents of O'Neill, Nebraska, resorted to the "big boom" method of rainmaking.

They detonated a ton of dynamite, apparently in hopes the thunderlike boom would shake loose some showers. As the local newspaper reported on Aug. 4, 1894, they "failed to fetch a drop."

A year earlier, drought-stricken

farmers of Minden, Nebraska, reminded an unsuccessful travelling rainmaker just how refreshing a summer storm could be: they tied him to a telegraph pole and turned the fire hose on him.

But in 1971, when drought-stricken residents of Altus, Oklahoma, hired a weather modification expert to seed nearby clouds, they received a drenching downpour, 10 inches in all (normal annual precipitation in that area is 25 inches), and their wheat and cotton crops were saved.

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He has introduced three bills. His legislation, currently in committee, is expected to come before the full Senate for vote sometime this month.

If passed, the bill would authorize the Department of Agriculture to match cloud-seeding program funds from state, county, or special-levy districts. One bill would also establish a long-term research program to discover artificial means of improving the weather.

"Clearly," says Senator Bellmon, "there is a need to increase rainfall in most agricultural states...an extra inch of rain at the right time can often make the difference between an average

poor winter wheat harvest—even a new dust bowl.

As U.S. farmers know, prolonged droughts tend to occur in the Great Plains every other decade, the last coming during the mid-1950s. This winter, with rainfall less than 75 per cent of normal between September through November and under 50 per cent from December through mid-February, some meteorologists are predicting that a long-term drought cycle has begun.

In 1974 the federal government paid over \$500 million in disaster relief to drought-stricken U.S. farmers, says Douglas Jackson, Senator Bellmon's legislative assistant. In 1973, Farmers Home Administration gave away some \$517 million to cover disaster losses.

While some methods of inducing rainfall have been show-business stunts, Mr. Jackson says, cloud seeding can increase rainfall by as much as one-third, he believes. In South Dakota, alone, he said, 11 years of cloud-seeding programs have resulted in a 10-to-20 per cent increase in rain.

And in Oklahoma, \$250,000 in cloud-seeding programs has saved crops at an estimated 20-to-1 benefit-to-cost ratio. Scientists have some reservations about this estimate because factors other than cloud-seeding may also be responsible.

Rainmaking means tampering with Mother Nature. Typically, silver iodide crystals are injected into passing clouds to gather mo-

Argentina returns to free enterprise system

BUENOS AIRES, Apr. 9 (AFP) — A fortnight after the military coup in Argentina, economic experts are showing "reasonable" optimism over the liberal economy plan launched by the three-man junta, though violence continues in the country.

After a two-week paralysis from March 24 to April 5 when the money market was frozen, Argentina's economic life started up again early this week 48 hours after Economics Minister Martinez de Hoz launched his economic reorganization plan.

The measures introduced by Mr. Hoz's team of liberal conservative technocrats are being seen as a return to the liberal and free-exchange traditions which brought about Argentina's prosperity at the beginning of the century.

Cattle-breeders and grain-growers who will now be able to export their produce without having to accept humiliating terms from the government's commercialisation offices look to the future with much more confidence than before.

Industrialists, though satisfied that production has started up again, believe that the problems created by the deteriorating purchasing power of the salaried classes have not disappeared.

The problems will arise, they believe, when the trades unions recover from the shock of seeing their leaders arrested during the early days of the new regime.

Price-control has been lifted by the military government which re-

gards such control as both useless and harmful since it breeds poverty and black market practices.

Pravda correspondent refused entry into Kenya

NAIROBI, Apr. 9 (AFP) — A correspondent for the Soviet newspaper Pravda has been refused entry to Kenya to cover the current governing council meeting here of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Soviet embassy said yesterday.

A spokesman said that newsman Valentin Korovikov, based the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, had been refused a visa when he arrived at Nairobi's Embakasi airport on Wednesday. He was detained there overnight and had to leave the country yesterday.

UNEP and embassy officials failed to get a visa for him. Mr. Korovikov, who covers east, central and southern Africa for the Communist party paper, is accredited to UNEP and has reported on its activities since its headquarters were set up here two years ago.

The Soviet spokesman said the embassy did not know whom to blame for the "misunderstanding," adding:

There are no bad feelings between Kenya and the Soviet Union on the matter."

3 students killed in Ankara riots

ANKARA, Apr. 8 (AFP) — Three students were killed and 16 wounded in riots here today police said.

Violence erupted when right-wing extremists attempted to seize the political science school, police said. One student died in firing there.

Demonstrations followed in several neighbourhoods. A second student was killed at Hacettepe University in an armed clash between police and students that took refuge on a roof.

A third student died at the Ankara Medical School hospital later and another was in a coma.

Police arrested a hundred students during the disturbances, and were rounding up more in university residences.

Trade agreement to be signed by India, USSR

NEW DELHI, April 9, (AFP) — Official-level discussions on a five-year trade agreement between India and the Soviet Union began here today.

The long-term agreement when finalised, covering the period 1976-80, is likely to be signed by Commerce Minister D. P. Chatterjee and Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade N. S. Patolichev when he visits New Delhi later this month.

Officials of the two countries are now expected to finalise terms for the repayment of the Soviet wheat loan of 2 million tons which both the sides have already agreed will be through the export of certain commodities from India. Provisions for import and export of certain other commodities are also to be discussed.

Only two weeks ago agriculture, industry and trade were rigidly controlled within the Peronist framework and even the most liberal of the country's economic experts are frightened by this return to free enterprise.

They fear that the free enterprise system may be exploited before the natural laws of economy begin to control economic activity.

Last Monday however Argentine shares rose to unprecedented heights with some speculators gains of 500 per cent.

Economic experts believe however it will be two months before the first results of the Junta's will become apparent.

Sadat studies effects of Soviet treaty abrogation

CAIRO, April 9 (AFP) — President Anwar Sadat has asked all sectors of the Egyptian economy to present him with reports on the effects of the abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty, the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

It said the Egyptian leader sent out his request before the People's Assembly cancelled the 1971 treaty at his prompting last month.

According to the influential daily at his prompting last month, Petroleum Ministries had already submitted reports in order to prevent Egypt exposing itself to pressure.

It refuted the Soviet government's statement that it was sensitive to Egypt's request for easier repayment terms for its vast debts to the USSR.

Egypt had asked for a 10-year moratorium on repayments, the removal of interest charges from military debts and a four-year extension of the repayment period, but the Soviet Union turned this down and rejected other Egyptian compromise proposals, Al-Ahram said.

It added that Egypt had asked the Soviet Union to supply it with badly needed iron and other metal ore as part of this year's trade agreement between the two countries, and this also went unheeded so Egypt cut its exports of cotton to the USSR.

N. decolonisation mission visits Africa

UNITED NATION, New York, Apr. 9 (R) — A mission of the U.N. decolonisation Committee will visit five African countries from April 14 to discuss Rhodesia and Namibia with government ministers and members of liberation movements from the two southern and southern territories.

The tour, lasting till May 4, will include Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Ethiopia. Committee chairman Salim (Tanzania) will head the mission. Other members will be the representatives of Congo, India, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia.

The mission will study ways of completing the decolonisation of Namibia, a spokesman said here today.

He hopes to have meetings with British officials as well, Britain being regarded as the official administering power in Rhodesia.

Israel plans hydro-electric mel between Dead Sea

RUSALEM, Apr. 9, (R) — Engineers, architects and financial experts are to begin work on detailed planning of a hydro-electric tunnel from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry Director General, Mr. Meir Mandelbaum, said yesterday about \$200,000 had been allocated for preliminary planning, and that it would take about two years to complete.

The project would take advantage of the drop in altitude from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, the lowest point on the earth's surface, 1,280 feet (397 meters) below sea level.

Experts say hydro-electric power stations at the Dead Sea could produce an annual 800 million kilowatt-hours of power—enough to satisfy 10 per cent of Israel's peak estimated needs of 10 million kilowatt-hours.

Most of the project is estimated to cost about \$100 million at present prices.

Smallpox vaccination programme criticised

NEW YORK, April 8 (AFP) — Millions of dollars to be spent vaccinating Americans against "flu" would be better used to pay for vaccine research, leading United States molecular biologist said yesterday.

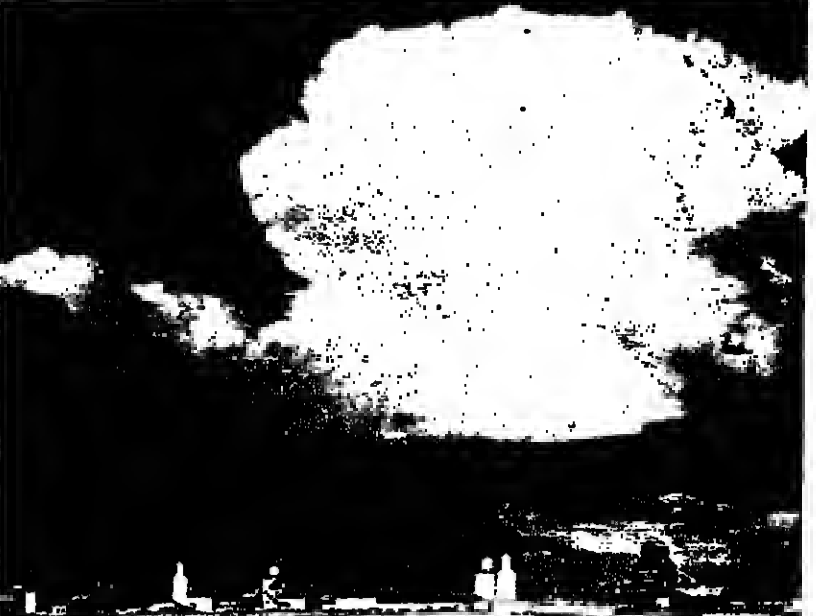
Gerald Edelman, joint 1972 Nobel Prize for medicine, criticised President Gerald R. Ford's flu vaccination programme news conference here.

In an odds basis, this investment will probably be an evanescent one," he said, noting that the influenza virus was continually changing.

President Ford announced two weeks ago that he was launching a \$5 million programme to have Americans vaccinated against swine variety of flu by next year.

This was the virus believed to have caused a world epidemic after the First World War, and 12 of a similar strain have been found in the United States in the few months.

As of June, 1975, "Valley of the Dolls" had sold 100,000 copies.



Should Uncle Sam tinker with the weather?

farmers of Minden, Nebraska, reminded an unsuccessful travelling rainmaker just how refreshing a summer storm could be: they tied him to a telegraph pole and turned the fire hose on him.

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S. African intervention in Angola criticised

JOHANNESBURG, April 9 (AFP) — South Africa had gained absolutely nothing through its military intervention in Angola but instead had lost some very good friends in Africa, the former chief of the South African army, lieutenant-general Nic Bierman, said here today.

"African countries whose attitudes have been reasonable to South Africa have now changed and it will not help saying we are sorry," he said adding he found it difficult to be satisfied with the explanations given for the intervention by Defence Minister Pienaar.

"I cannot understand why the public was not fully informed of the situation in Angola — it was bound to come out sometime."

"You can fool some people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time," the general continued.

Gen. Bierman, who was chief of the South African army from 1967 to 1969, said he was not against the government but it was his right to criticise as a South African citizen when mistakes were being made.

He said the so-called negotiations between the South African and Angolan governments were no guarantee for the future.

"I am actually made to believe we are negotiating with forces we originally tried to push out of Angola," he said.

On developments in Rhodesia he said South Africa could be confronted by a situation similar to that in Angola at any time in the near future.

THE FLYING CARPET Presents

Louis Principe and his Spanish Ballet

In one hour of dancing and singing at 11 p.m. sharp on the following days:

TUESDAY 6th, WEDNESDAY 7th, THURSDAY 8th AND SATURDAY 10th OF APRIL 1976

Admission by reservation: Tel. 62181

Dinner starts at 9 p.m.

EEC fails to agree on contributions to IFAD

LUXEMBOURG, Apr. 9. (AFP). — The nine members of the European Economic Community, failed last night to agree on the EEC's contribution to the planned International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

At a meeting of development cooperation ministers of the nine France maintained its earlier attitude towards the plan, sources close to other delegations said.

They said France's eight partners were in favour of an EEC contribution in the area of \$ 200 million to match contributions anticipated from the United States and the petroleum producing countries.

The unofficial target of the fund is \$ 1,000 million. The creation of the IFAD was recommended by the World Food Conference in Rome at the end of 1974, which stressed the need for less developed countries to develop their agriculture to reduce their dependence on food imports.

The Third World countries are pressing for early activation of

W. Germany to help India build solar power station

NEW DELHI, Apr. 9. (AFP). — West Germany has agreed to co-operate with India in launching the world's first solar power station at Madras, southern India.

Professor A. Boettcher, the German coordinator of Indo-German scientific cooperation, said here today that his country would spend over 1,000,000 marks about \$ 400,000 on the proposed project, which would have a capacity of 10 kilowatts.

Construction would be completed by the middle of next year.

Collaboration between the two countries in the project would be under the existing Indo-German scientific collaboration agreement.

the fund, the creation of which has been discussed in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for more than a year.

Last month, the development commission of the 27-nation Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC)—which groups 19 developing countries and eight industrial powers including the United States, Japan and the EEC—urged all U.N. member countries to pledge contributions to the IFAD without delay and take the steps required to allow the U.N. Secretary General to call a conference of plenipotentiaries next month to work out a convention formally creating the fund.

Norway's oil, gas reserves amount to 1250m tons

OSLO, Apr. 9. (R). — Latest official estimates of Norway's oil and natural gas reserves on the continental shelf in the sea amount to 1250 million tons of oil equivalents for Norway's own consumption for 140 years, the annual report from the Directorate of Oil said.

The estimates are based on nine or ten fields that the either in production or at which production will be started.

Parts of the Statfjord and Frigg fields straddling into the British sector are excluded, which is 50 per cent in the Norwegian sector concerning Frigg and 90 per cent for Statfjord.

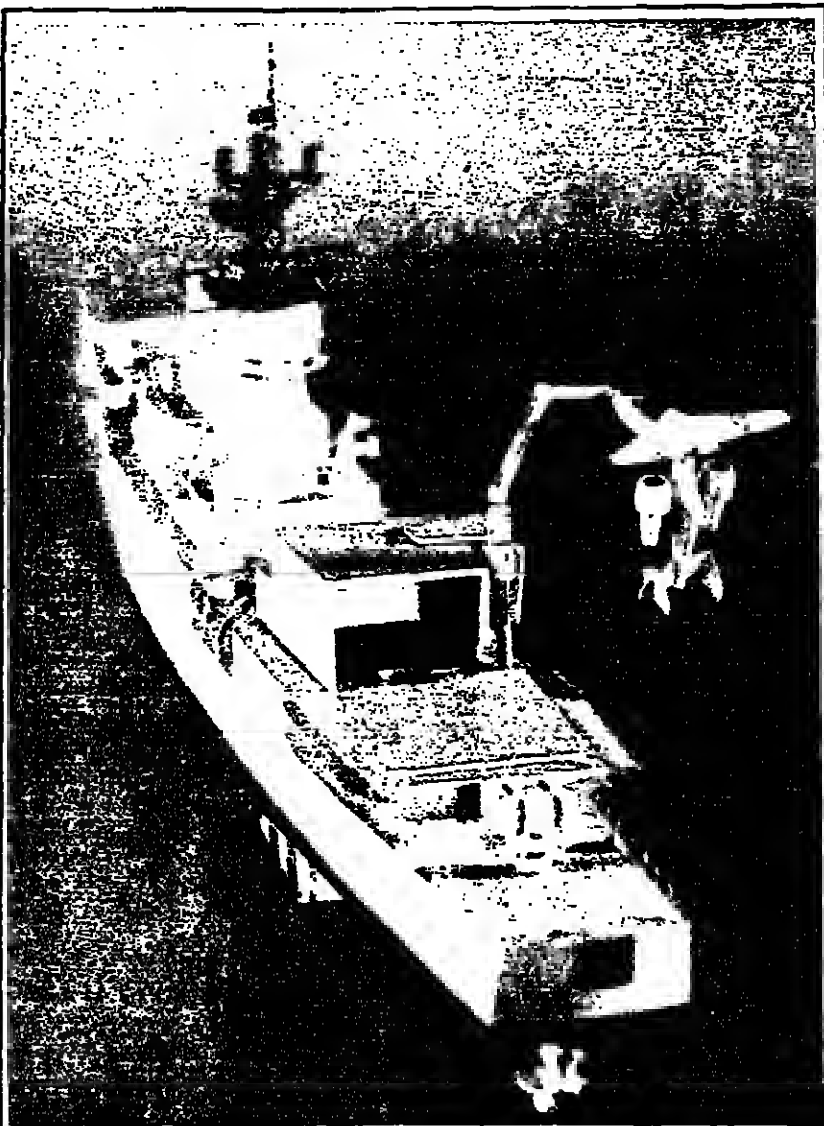
Canada provides Bangladesh with food, commodity assistance

DACCA, Apr. 9. (AFP). — Canada will provide Bangladesh with 125,000 tonnes of wheat during the current year and shipment will be completed by December, it was learned here Thursday.

The news followed a two-week visit by officials of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canada has provided Bangladesh with \$ 250 million worth of food and commodity assistance since 1972.

The aid was mainly in the fields of communications, transport, power production and distribution, development of agricultural and natural resources, fertilizers and raw materials for industry.



SKY HOOK. — Model of the Nutcracker, a vertical take-off and landing jet that would be launched and recovered with a special ship mast. The plane would resemble conventional aircraft in forward flight and bend in half to hover while coming in or departing. The radical concept is being studied for the U.S. Navy by the Grumman Aerospace Corporation.

World Bank extends loans to Indonesia, Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, Apr. 9. (AFP). — The World Bank Thursday announced two loans totalling \$ 167 million to help Indonesia to improve its highways and develop technical education.

In addition, Bangladesh will receive a \$ 7.5 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA) a World Bank affiliate, to finance a technical assistance project.

The highways project financed by the bank in Indonesia provides for construction and supervision of about 1,100 kms of road improvements and detailed engineering of 4,100 kms of roads. There will also be feasibility studies of 7,000 kms of roads for future improvement.

The \$ 130-million loan from the bank includes \$ 16 million for technical assistance.

The education project will be financed with a \$ 37 million loan. It will help Indonesia to meet its need for skilled and semi-skilled manpower. Two technical teacher training schools, four centralized workshops, 17 vocational training centres and new facilities for the national institute of administration will be built. In addition, the project includes equipment for 20 rural and five urban mobile training units.

Both loans are for 20 years and carry an interest of 0.5 per cent per year.

The IDA loan to Bangladesh is for 50 years and free of interest, except for 0.75 per cent service charge.

Many of the students undergoing the poultry course at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, in England are African and Asian. One of the major departments of the college is the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, which is the largest poultry teaching centre in Europe. Diplomas awarded by the institute are recognised internationally.

"In my country scientific poultry farming makes agricultural and economic sense," said 19-year-old Mr A. M. Ringi, from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, who has just completed higher education in his own country, specialising in biology, chemistry and other scientific subjects, and is taking a three year course at the college. "We have everything going for us—so long as we know how to use it to our advantage."

A fellow student, Mr E. E. Nfor from Yaounde in the Cameroun Republic, who is in his final year at the college and has a diploma in animal health from the Veterinary College, Lagos, Nigeria, said of his country: "We have a market for the eggs and broilers we can produce, but they have to be of top quality to meet competition from outside and must be produced economically."

The Harper Adams College is well aware of the importance of these factors and the poultry syllabus takes account of the special requirements of students from abroad. "Take feed, for example," said 22-year-old Mr Uzoma Okoro, from Lagos. "A good deal of the course is concerned with poultry nutrition. We learn what the nutrient requirements are; the feeding systems; what diets are needed by various classes and ages of poultry and the effects of types of feeds on the quality

Economic Viewpoint

By Dr. Haitham Hura

Can Jordan improve its wheat dryland technology?

Jordan has been experiencing severe domestic wheat shortages and extreme variations in the size of wheat production over the past decade. This has placed a big burden on the national budget. Jordan purchases wheat from the U.S. on easy terms under Public Law 480 and receives relief in the form of wheat donations from international agencies and charitable organisations; but in spite of this Jordan has to offset its deficit by importing wheat from world market.

At the same time, we find that the variability in the production of wheat, the nation's most important food stuff, and the drastically low yield of wheat drylands have a substantial economic impact on the wheat farmers' standard of living. Also, rural people working at wheat harvesting, transportation, marketing, and processing are affected.

Since 1967, Jordanian officials have focused their attention and efforts on improving the national wheat yield. This was expected to reduce dependence on foreign assistance, sustain the economic conditions of wheat farmers and improve their drastically low standard of living. The government of Jordan and USAID are cooperating in the development of a Jordanian wheat project. The USAID contribution to the project is to provide technical assistance, some grants of equipments and supplies and participant training.

The wheat improvement project has concentrated on conducting two kinds of agricultural demonstrations, annual cropping and summer fallow demonstrations. The purpose of these activities is to attract the attention of farmers and to teach and demonstrate the effect of improved inputs on wheat yields. However, we find to date that the adoption rate of these recommended inputs remains very low. For example, a field survey in the Irbid region showed the adoption rate of the use of graindrills, chemical fertilising, and chemical spraying to be 1.5%, 11.5% and 17% respectively.

It seems that tackling the problem of low yield requires more than demonstrations to show farmers how their wheat yields could be improved through the adoption of modern technology. Systematic studies of farmers' current production practices is essential to understand what farmers are doing and why they are using such traditional practices. An

investigation should be conducted of farmers' knowledge, their awareness of the existence of improved cultural practices, their expectations in terms of the efficiency of new practices on their farms.

We believe that a farmer's knowledge of both the cost and return of an input is fundamental for him to make an informed decision. In addition, we need to know farmers' attitudes, measure of acceptance, incentives toward the use of improved inputs. For example, in the field survey in the area, farmers showed a good knowledge of the existence of modern practices, furthermore, many of them were to provide some quantitative measure of cost and benefit derived from the use of input. Still they had not adopted these inputs.

A group of obstacles were pointed out by those farmers. One is shortage in agricultural materials and services at the village level. The weak financial capacity of farmers is another barrier. Farmers are poor and of them live at the subsistence level. The use of modern practices requires cash, purchasing and hiring services; Farmers to be supported by agricultural loans. The problem of low economic return from production of wheat is quite clear in the minds of those farmers who produce for the market rather than for their own family consumption. The current market price and yield encourage farmers to adopt more expensive inputs.

In the light of these obstacles we suggest that Jordanian policy makers focus attention on strategies which could reduce these barriers and improve the performance of wheat producers. Among these strategies we suggest the use of a more effective price support programme to serve as an incentive for farmers to use more expensive but higher yielding inputs such as chemical fertilisers and sprays. We also suggest providing agricultural services and inputs subsidised prices.

Finally, we believe the time has come for conducting agricultural research of basic solving nature on specific inputs as the rate of chemical fertiliser application on each kind of soil and the type of equipment for each tillage purpose.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	618.0	624.0
French franc :	71.0	71.3
Swiss franc :	130.2	130.6
German mark :	130.1	130.5
Iraqi dinar :	924.0	930.0
Saudi Riyal :	93.2	93.4
Syrian pound :	83.4	83.6
Egyptian pound :	460.0	465.0
Lebanese pound :	129.3	130.8
U.A.E. dirham :	83.2	83.6

Poultry farming demands more than faith in chick

LONDON, (LPS). — During the past 50 years or so poultry farmers all over the world have learned many of them the expensive way—that in the face of ever increasing competition it is no occupation for the amateur.

The days when the untrained enthusiast could invest his limited capital in poultry stock, then sit back and relax in the expectation that the birds would provide him with a livelihood, have long gone.

Developing countries of Africa and Asia poultry farmers have been quick to appreciate this point and avoid the mistakes made by their European counterparts.

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of poultry produce.

"But probably the most important thing we learn is how to make the best use of materials that are available in our own countries."

Mr Nfor, also comes from Yaounde and hopes to work for state-owned poultry when he returns to his own country.

"It is all a question of adapting and tailoring the teaching to meet our own needs," said Mr E. E. Nfor, who, like his friend Mr T. S. Chan, from Hong Kong, and Mr E. E. Nfor, from Yaounde in the Cameroun Republic, learn how to grade eggs.



Mr. T. S. Chan, from Hong Kong, and Mr. E. E. Nfor, from Yaounde in the Cameroun Republic, learn how to grade eggs.

U.S. proposes steps to solve law of the sea problems

NEW YORK, April 9 (AFP). — United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Thursday proposed a scheme to guarantee that developing and industrialised countries would get an equal share of resources from the deep seabed.

The scheme would be administered by an International Seabed Resource Authority (ISRA). Mr. Kissinger said in a speech before the New York Foreign Policy Association, the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association for the United Nations.

Industrial countries would propose pairs of potentially lucrative projects for exploiting the seabed, he suggested. The ISRA would choose one of the projects to carry out itself, or to assign to a developing country.

The industrial country would only be permitted to go ahead with the second project.

Mr. Kissinger also proposed a system for giving the poorest countries a share of royalties from seabed mining.

The United States is willing to accept a temporary limit on extraction of seabed minerals to protect the interests of coastal states producing those minerals, he added. The limit would be based on the expected growth in world ni-

ckel output.

The international authority would be a participant in any international agreement on extracting raw materials from the sea bed.

The secretary of state also made proposals for solving the other two main unresolved questions at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in New York — scientific research and navigation.

He proposed a compromise that would recognise the principle of freedom of research but still protect interests of coastal states. They could oversee research directly linked to exploration and exploitation of resources in their marine economic zones.

He suggested an international sea law court to safeguard the rights of coastal states and other states. Its rulings would be binding on all countries that signed the sea law treaty.

Mr. Kissinger said that if the present conference failed to reach agreement, a new conference should be held this Summer so that a sea law treaty could be signed by the end of the year.

So that students fully understand this point, the college hires lectures and theoretical work with fieldwork on its intensive practical training.

Facilities include incubators, two broiler houses, production of table eggs, case processing unit, and a breeding flocks.

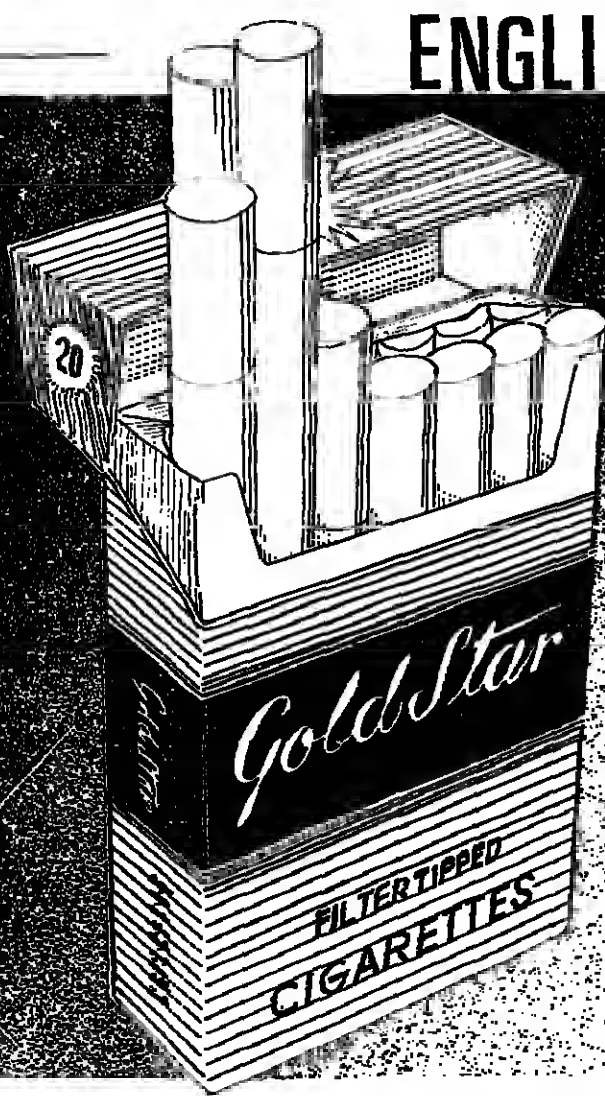
"Yes, we do plenty of work," said Mr T. S. Chan, Hong Kong, who lives in a rented Chinese wife's college. "We also do a lot of visiting—to local farms, packing stations, processing plants and so on. It is valuable because it gives chance to talk to people who are doing the job and learn at first hand some of the culties."

What about these difficulties the poultry farmer in the pictures faced with more than the European or American producer? Not really, according to the instructor.

"The same principles of management apply where rear poultry," he said. "Owing, for example, will just as much trouble in L. as it will in Lagos. Poultry is for everyone—so you know the rules and a them."

VIRGINIAN BLEND

ENGLISH TYPE



A PERFECT CIGARETTE FOR A PERFECT TASTE

The telephone rings in its first century

His German was rusty. If it hadn't been, the 29-year-old Scottish elocutionist might never have read that acoustics article and stumbled upon the invention that linked the world.

Some hundred years ago, Alexander Graham Bell, a teacher of the deaf, succeeded in teaching the "talking wire" (or telephone as it soon was called) was not revolutionary but elementary. Initially, it was dismissed as another "scientific toy."

Then asked then whether the Yankee invention had any practical application, the chief engineer of the British Post Office said haughtily: "No, sir. The Americans have need of the telephone."

Teen-age girls spend more time on the "squawk box" than teenage boys — a finding, incidentally, which is vehemently disputed by Bell's great-granddaughter, Sandy Grosvenor, a Smith College freshman.

The heaviest telephone traffic of the year comes every Mother's Day.

A study of Canadian housewives recently showed heavier phone usage in winter than in summer when "over the back fence" conversations are more frequent.

More calls are made on wet days than on dry days.

Telephone operators in windowless offices are among the first to know when a snowfall hits the city. On the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, the telephone wires went silent.

In the suburbs, telephone usage peaks between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m., as children arrive home from school. In the evening, the telephone plays a definite second fiddle to other media.

Studies in New York, Boston, and Chicago show calls doubling and tripling during the period of 1 1/2 minutes before and after the hour — when television commercials are shown.

The greatest single cause for random peaks in phone calls at night is radio stations encouraging "calls-ins" to talk shows and "give-away" promotions or contests.

The first words uttered by Bell to his assistant, Thomas Watson over the telephone in 1876 when he accidentally spilled sulfuric acid on his clothing were: "Mr. Watson come here, I want you."

According to one account, the term "Ma Bell" was coined after the company, in the motherly protection of its employees, instigated the nation's first pension plan in 1913. Today "telephone protection" is recognised as a necessity, not a luxury, by the New York City Welfare Department, which permits recipients to have phones.

"Hot lines" flourish, offering advice on everything from drugs to marriage. Along with free weather and time information, in many cities you now can dial a prayer, a poem a joke or a listing of the latest bird-sightings. A songbook is published for maestro who play their favourite tunes on "Touch-Tone" phones.

One-hundred years after its discovery, the telephone is credited with the rise of skyscrapers and the fall of letter writing. Some accuse it of fracturing the multi-generational family by making it easier to live alone. Sociologists are still quibbling over whether telecommunications will dissolve or solidify the central city.

One of the more significant social ripples from Bell's brain-



Alexander Graham Bell as he looked in 1876.

storm was the spawning of the richest corporation on the face of the earth, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Referred to as the "colossus of talk," AT&T has \$75 billion in assets, 3 million stockholders, and nearly 1 million employees — more than 1 percent of the entire American work force.

In comparison, General Motors trails a distant second with \$20 billion in assets, 1.3 million stockholders, and 734,000 employees.

A case study in corporate capitalist success AT&T remains an anomaly as the "natural monopoly" in an economy that preaches competition. AT&T supplies 80 percent of the nation's telephone service through its Bell Telephone



Telstar communications satellite.

system. (The corporation also owns Bell Telephone Laboratories and Western Electric, its respective research and manufacturing arms.)

The Bell system is the largest telephone company in the world that is not owned or run by a national government. AT&T has been sued twice in government anti-trust actions. It has become the butt of big-business critics and the victim of customers who feel justified in making a national pastime of "ripping off Ma Bell."

Some 1,640 independent telephone companies — the remnants of the thousands which sprouted shortly after 1894 when the Bell patents expired — service 26 million of the nation's telephones.

Geographically they serve 50 percent of the nation (mostly rural and suburban areas including capital cities in Nebraska, Alaska,

and Hawaii), and because of the present urban outmigration, the independents are growing at a faster rate than the Bell system.

Graham Bell, like other Promethean dreamers, was certain his invention would usher in a golden age and eliminate sectionalism. Some day, he believed, the American people would sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison over the telephone.

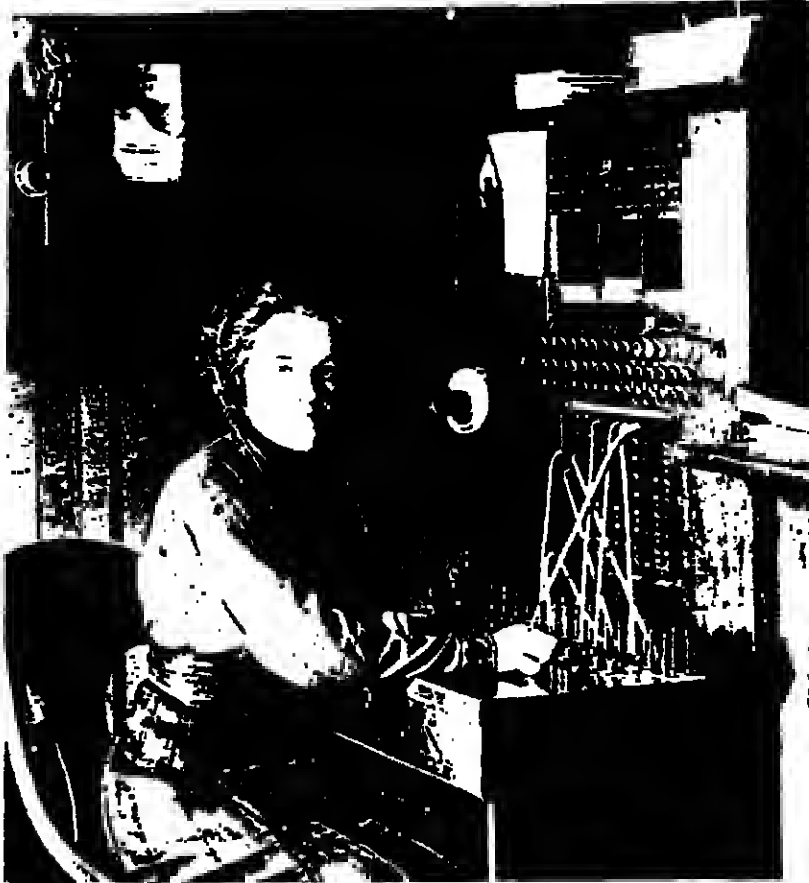
Others speculated the Civil War might never have been fought had the telephone existed in 1860.

Yet even writers of Bell's time aired doubts. Robert Louis Stevenson complained of the telephone as an invader of "bed and board... our business and bosoms..." At Christmas time, 1890, Mark Twain sent his good wishes, in a newspaper article, to one and all "except the inventor of the telephone."

They were concerned that this two-way medium not only linked the user to the outside but invited the world to intrude with unwanted gossip, obscene calls, or simply the nagging telephone ring.

"Why," asks Marshall McLuhan, "should we feel compelled to answer a ringing public phone when we know it cannot concern us? Why does a phone ringing on the stage create instant tension?"

Telephone "hermits" have soundproofed their lives by not listing their numbers, by leaving the phone off the hook, or by hiring an answering service and/or executive secretary to serve as a



Early switchboard and operator.

screener.

More serious perhaps than annoyance is the threat of "wiretapping" — which some sociologists claim to be nothing more than a sophisticated form of eavesdropping on the "party line." The "bugging" of this "most personal utility" is considered the ultimate invasion of privacy.

In the 1930s, before direct dialing was possible, the French government was so concerned about the telephone's threat to privacy that it prohibited tele-

phone operators from marrying policemen or city officials.

One hundred years after its birth, the telephone is still being invented. Or as communications prophet Arthur Clark has put it: "We are still in the semaphore and smoke-signal" era.

He and other telecommunications experts predict that audio-visual devices, communications satellites, and the marriage of computers and communications will complete the revolution started by Bell's invention.

"Tin" jewellery enjoys a boom

While gold and diamonds are unlikely to be displaced as jewellery materials, a humbler metal, tin, is increasingly becoming part of Britain's fashion scene through a new interest in pewter jewellery.

Some of the earliest pewterware made in Britain dates from the 3rd century AD, but the alloy then used had a high lead content. Today's pewter is around 92 per cent tin, 6 per cent antimony and 2 per cent copper. It is bright like sterling silver, but resists tarnishing.

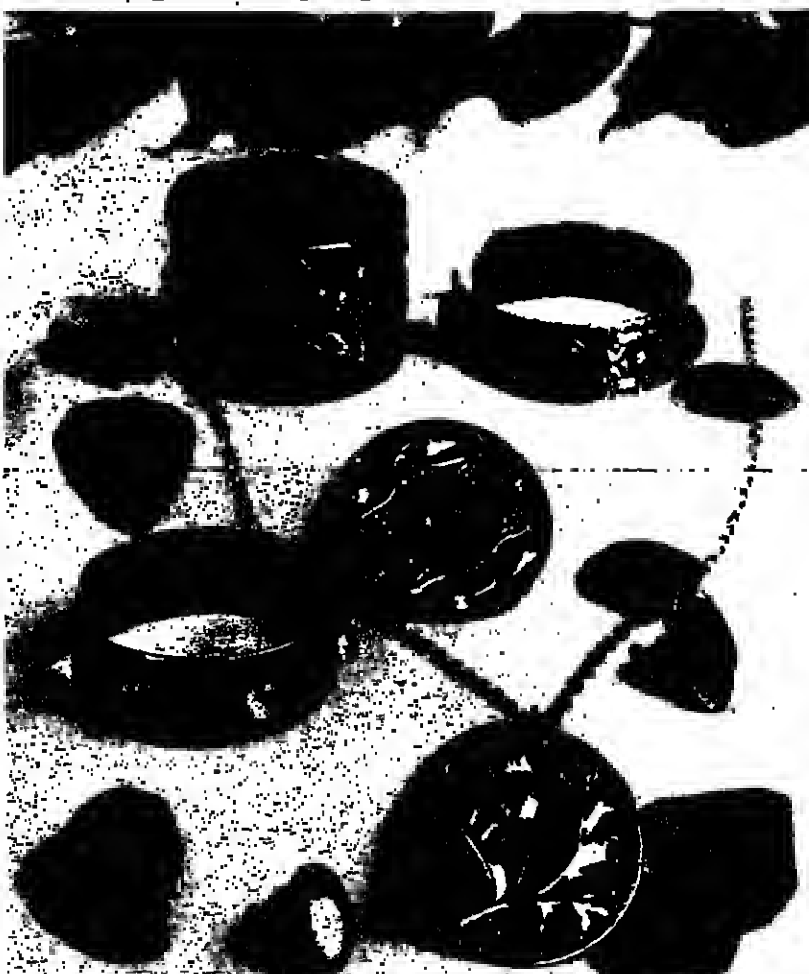
Pewter was such an important traditional material that London craftsmen formed their first guild more than 500 years ago to ensure good standards of workmanship. This guild—the Worshipful Company of Pewterers—still exists and, with the Tin Research Institute, encourages new uses of the metal.

Britain's pewter craftsmen are believed to outnumber those in any other country and much of their output is exported to mainland Europe and the United States of America. For the past ten years bowls, tankards, mugs and decorative pieces have been in demand as gifts and as sports trophies. According to the Tin Research Institute there is now an upsurge in the sales of pewter jewellery.

One reason is that most of it is of individual design and worked to fine standards. This tends to give it an exclusiveness. Pewter jewellery is still mainly the product of small craft workshops and there is no mass production in the 20th century idiom.

Some small scale mechanisation of decorative work has been introduced, but this is largely repetitive diamond cutting of small pendants, cufflinks and rings. The more exclusive bangles, bracelets and brooches are made by skilled craft-workers in studio workshops.

Their techniques for making



Fine handmade pewter jewellery decorated with raised relief patterns and polished semi-precious stones.

pewter jewellery by hand may vary in sequence but there are some common basics. To make a brooch or bangle the craftsman starts by tracing the design on sheet metal, then rough-cuts it with shears. Fine trimming follows and the edges are smoothed so that no skin chafing will be caused.

Decorative patterns are applied by incising the metal with a chasing punch and the background may be given a beateo finish by hammering. This is followed by cleaning, polishing and lacquering. Sometimes bracelets are shaped to fit an individual wearer's wrist.

Pewter jewellery in Britain falls into a price range somewhere between previous jewellery made of silver, gold or platinum and "costume" jewellery—that which is of inexpensive design and materials. The pewter range, which is often garnished with semi-precious stones, is classified as quality costume jewellery because it is handmade and not readily available.

Many retailers are discovering that pewter is becoming a prestige metal. The best quality products are almost as expensive as silver jewellery. And the Tin Research Institute says its sales potential is still virtually untapped.

Where
to lunch and dine
Today

Chinese Restaurant
Jebel Amman, near Abhiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

Star House
— Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

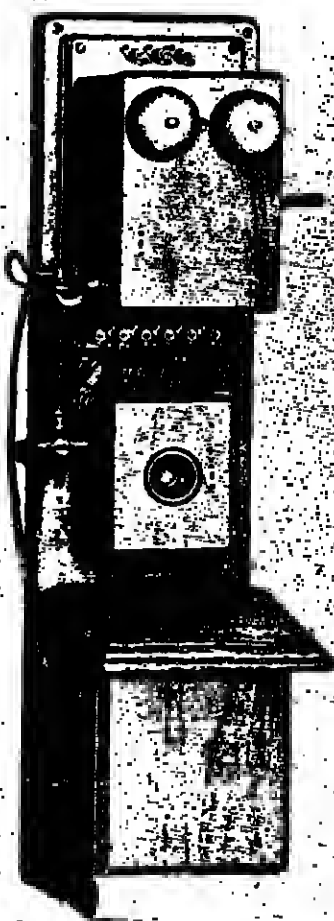
For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel 38-69 Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Cinema RAINBOW
TEL. 25155

Un Homme Quime Plait

Starring
ANNIE JIRARDOT
JEAN-PAUL BELMONDO

Show time :
3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.
Additional show on :
Friday & Sunday
at 10.30 a.m.



Magnet wall set.

Television

Channel 6:	Channel 3 & 6:
6:00 Quran	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:20 Cartoons	7:45 Varieties
6:40 Walt Disney	8:30 Dirty Sally
8:00 News in Arabic	9:00 Variety show
Channel 3:	10:00 News in English
7:30 Family programme	10:15 Movie of the week
8:30 Arabic series	(on both channels)
9:15 Reportage	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.15 Beirut	7.15 Kuwait
8.00 Aqaba	8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.45 Beirut (MEA)	8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
10.00 Cairo	8.45 Karachi, Dubai
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	8.50 Tehran
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	9.25 Doha, Baghdad
12.00 London	9.40 Aqaba
12.30 Paris	9.50 Beirut
18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	16.30 Cairo
	17.20 Frankfurt
	18.30 Beirut (MEA)
	19.50 London (BA)

Radio

(On 88.5 KHz):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
8.45 Once upon a time
9.00 Listener's choice
10.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part 3)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Varieties
18.45 Good vibrations
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Almond (Syrian): 120-160	Potatoes (imported): 80-100
Almond (local): 80-120	Potatoes (local): 80-100
Almond (dry): 80-120	Peas: 160-210
Apples (golden): 120-160	Spinach: 40-70
Apples (starken): 160-200	Tangerines: 80-100
Apples (double red): 180-250	Tomatoes: 100-150
Bananas: 150-190	
Cabbage: 40-65	
Carrots (yellow): 40-60	
Carrots (black): 80-120	
Cucumbers (small): 120-200	
Cucumbers (large): 80-100	
Eggplant: 100-160	
Grape leaves: 500-700	
Green beans: 150-220	
Garlic (dry): 40-60	
Lemon: 70-100	
Lettuce (small): 60-80	
Lettuce (large): 30-50	
Horse beans: 60-80	
Marrow (small): 120-160	
Marrow (large): 50-80	
Orange: 80-120	
Onions (green): 100-160	
Onions (dry): 100-180	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Muwafak Katbeh: 41227
Dr. Tawfik Qubien: 27029
Pharmacies:
College: 25010
Grand: 64511
Basheer: 39117
Taxis:
Jerusalem: 39655
Neel: 44433
Tareq: 23024

Tonight's TV Features

VARIETY SHOW

HERB ALPERT AND THE TJB

A one hour colour musical show featuring the singer Herb Alpert.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

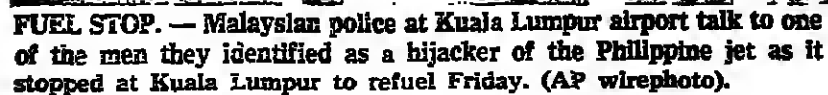
GIRL ON THE LATE SHOW

A television producer searches for a famous television actress to interview her. During his search he discovers many mysteries and his life even is threatened.

DIRTY SALLY

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Pike gets a small acting part in a play. However, he forgets his lines and contributes to its failure.

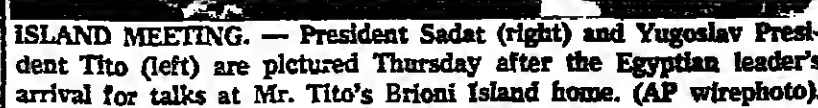


U.K. wage proposals get hostile initial reaction

Monday, Callaghan said "our pri-

The incident is being investigated by the United Nations peace-keeping force, it added.

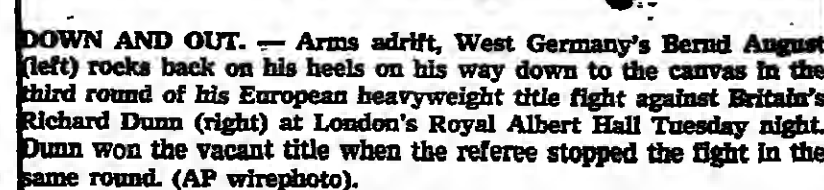
It must have been another "Black Friday" in New York. We never received the transmission of Friday's market closings. The Jordan Times apologizes for the deletion of the Wall Street Report.



for the sake of the light for
fear of further tremors.

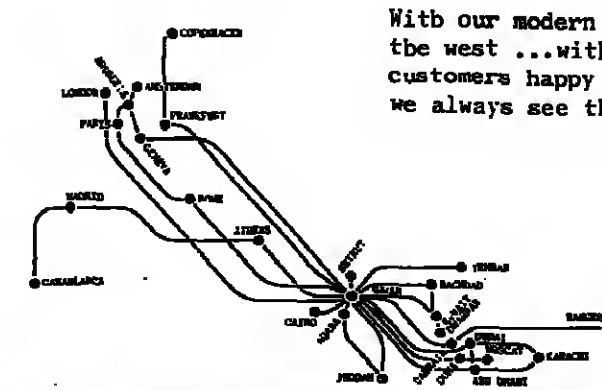
It has asked universities to take employment prospects into account and to collaborate with the public sector and private industry, with employers', technicians, and workers' organisations in their ar-

Filler: The Volkswagen
at Wolfsburg, West
stretches over 356 acre



Among leaders to lose ground were Bowater, Reed, ICI, GEC, Beecham, Burmah and Shell. Dunlop and Thorn were among shares to score small gains by the close.

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west ...with our good service we make our customers happy they never say goodbye, we always see them again .



THE ROYAL JORDANIAN ARMY

هكذا من الاصل